TUESDAY MORNING. JULY 27

The Literature of Reform. We do not know how many of our readers take an interest in The Tribune, because of its sympathy with and frequent citations from that portion of the Literature of the Day which looks earnestly and hopefully to Reform and Progress in our institutions and usages, and improvement in the condition of mankind. We trust, however, that the num- excite in every philanthropic mind a desire to see and that even those whose faith in the good time coming is weaker, do not object to an occasional is 82 in advance. exhibition of the reasons for our hope-such as

THE EXAMINER, the new Anti-Slavery paper in be expected from the operations of evidence on an enlightened understanding, an unperverted heart, and an unsulfied conscience. He is an ardent advocate of Universal Liberty, but his zeal against Chattel Slavery does not mislead him into unsparing, unjust and impotent denunciations of those whose minds are yet darkened on the subject, neither does he fall into the error of narrow minds in their does he fall into the error of narrow minds in the remaining days as long was ever, and to exact their fall pound of flesh. We are as resolved as any person and to the provide in the passage of the bill. We are as resolved as any person are to leave the remaining days as long was small, took care to leave the remaining days as long was ever, and to exact their fall pound of flesh. We are as resolved as any person are to leave the remaining days as long was ever, and to exact their fall pound of flesh. We are as resolved as any person can be to see women and children protected from a continuance of the hours of labor, which is destructive to the growing and the tender on every like in the passage of the bill. We are as resolved as any person, and to exact their fall pound of flesh. We are week, because the demand for goans was ever, and to exact their fall pound of flesh. We are existent to the growing and the tender on every like in the passage of the bill. We are as resolved as any person, and the tender of the province in the passage of the bill. We are as resolved as any person, and to exact their fall pound of flesh. We are the remaining days as long was ever, and to exact their fall pound of flesh. ther does he fall into the error of narrow minds in regarding the special evil, or form of evil, he combats, as more flagrant than all others, and alone deserving of general reprehension. On the contrary, his ear's open to every suggestion of improvement, and his heart responds to the wall of the wronged and suffering in the mine or the prison as well as in the rice-swarsp or the cotton field. Witness in the rice-swarsp or the country from the parish subtorities at the pound proporties at the subtorities at the pound proporties at the country from the parish subtorities at the pound proporties at the subtorities at the pound proporties at the subtorities at the pound proporties at the country from the subtorities at the pound proporties at the subtorities at the subtorities at the pound proporties at the subtorities at the following extract from an editorial on Crime

and its Repression:

"The canker is seen in the social body—eating, eating, eating evermore! And where is the cure? The gallows does not give it. Penitentiaries do not. No vindictive law finds it. All these do their work; they take life; they punish criminals to protect property; but these criminals increase in every form, and feed the social canker which eats deeper and deeper into the social body.

"What's to be done? Where is the cure? Here men have puzzled—ere puzzling—their brains, as they tug at this question, and seek out an answer. As yet, the answer comes not. As yet, Society rests on the old modes, and, with the gallows ever in sight, says to the wicked and bad. There is your doom. As yet, law makers and law expounders are content with this. But here and there—excitered, indeed, all shout—to church and out of church—are little under-currents, strong enough in some places to bubble up to the surface, but generally wanting force and strength to wash a deep and safe channel outwardly through our social fabric—They exist. Let us take comfort here. Silently, but surely, they are making their way, by and by their gurging will tell where they are, and then, when united, they will burst out, and clean up the canker, if they do not cure it.

"The eaxy enough for any of us, to point out the ills."

united, they will burst out, and clean up the canker, if they do not cure it.

"The casy enough, for any of us, to point out the ills and crying fejuatice of the criminal law. Take an example: There's a boy educated to vice; he has never been at school or church, his parents are drunken brutes; they have taken no care of him, and nobody has done a thing to instructor belp him ou. He steels—it may be to save himself from starring—it may be to graifly a vice-engendered habit; no matter, he steals, is caught, tried, and punished. Who is at fault here? He has done only what each one of us would have done under like circumstances. He is what he is, because he could be nothing cles. Suppose Society, through its laws, or agents, has earn that boy to school, had taught him to read and write; had made him to know right and wrong, would he have fallen? No such thing He, and all like him, (or the great majority of them) if thus inall like him, (or the great majority of them) if thus in-structed, would become useful citizens—good men, whose lives would give vigor to the Commonwealth, and put woulth in its collers. As it is, they are a curse and

put wealth in its collers. As it is, they are a curse and expense.

Well, these. Society undertakes to punish for crime but does not undertake to provent it or to cure the criminal. Is this just? Is it generous? Look at the question. For steeling a yard of ribboo, a siri or boy goes to juli; that step makes them criminals for life; for vice they are tsught by rule, in [sil], all their days, consequently, they are either in prison plotting against society, putting it to heavy costs, (sparf from the loss of their labor) or out of it, plundering and destroying, or, worse still, apreading their ab-minable notions and had habits wherever they are. Society does nothing to present the first step. It does nothing to cure or reform after thet step has been taken. What alternative is there then for youth, educated badly and wronely, but to steal, and after that to become more and more bardened in villany, till they die 7 or are hong according to law? ull they die ? or are hung according to law?

From another number we take the following Editorial on ' DUELING '-one of the best of the many

that abborrent relic of barbarism : DURLING -The death of George C. Dromgoole, of ned deep regret among a large circle of

lends.

We knew him in other days. He was no ordinary san. His mind was unusually clear and strong, and, ad no adverse circumstances occurred, he would

But it was in private life be charmed. So simple, so kind, so true. We never knew a more generous man, he was wholly disinterested, and knew how to sacrifice self with a grace which won him the love of triends and the respect of acquartesseers.

In an evil hour he was tempted, acting upon false notions of honor, to perf like life, and the life of another. His antagonist fall. From that hour he was an altered man, he knew no peace; and, to drown the bitter thought that he was a marderer, he sulled his soul still deeper in crime by dricking to excess. And in early life he was taken from us, a debased and self highted man.

Yet how like him was the last set of his life! This little paregraph below, incerted in tewspapers without comment and glanced at by the reader, possibly without though, tells, at once, the rectitude of his intentions, and his own estimation of the depth of his crime.

"George C. Dromgoole, in his will, gave all his property to the children of the individual who fell by his hand in a dual."

It has fallen to our lot, in days when we thought dueltheir men. We never know one who lived in the upraising of the depression after the murder; we know only two who survive, paragraphs as the following:

peace after the murder, we associated they are sots.

The first time we were called upon to witness a duel. The first time we were called upon to witness a duel. The first time we were just enter-The first time we were called upon to witness a duel was at Augusta, Georgia, in 1829. We were just entering manhood. The parties were from our native State. We know them both well. They were stationed at their places, and at the word fire, the elder of the two, a man of promise and place, foil dead. We saw him, saw his brother, who gaged wilely into his pale face, just now so full of life, saw friends as they hurriedly took up his body, and bore him onward to his home. And we saw atterward the gray-haired father as he bent over that body, hot tears falling down his checks, fall as one struck with nake, for his group, the you of his house, was taken with palsy, for his prop, the boy of his hopes, was taken away, and there was no longer happiness for him on

But the survivor! Business relations brought us tot bis home, and our house. In company, we saw no change in him : he was ii, ht-hearted, almost frollosome in his gayety. He never spoke of the murder; by an unuttered but well understood compact, (and how ter-ribly did this describe the deed?) none ever referred to

unuttered but well understood compact, (and how terribly did this describe the deed?) more ever referred to
it. But soon we learned that he never slept without a
light is his room. Soon after we found that he was tast
becoming a drunkard, and scarce three years had passed
since the duel are he was stricken down in early manhood, and laid near his antagenist in the earth.

But his death? we were present at it, and never may
we witness such another? That subject—so long kept
we witness such another? That subject—so long kept
we witness such another? That subject—so long kept
we had up by himself—so long untouched by family or
friend—the murder of his school companion and neigh
hor, was at last broken by bimself. "I could not help
it," said he, as his eyes giared upon us, and his breathing became paintal from its quick and audible action—
We know to what he referred; and endeavored to direct his thoughts into other channels. In vain. "I
could not help it. I was forced into it, could I help it?
And all this was, in dueling sense, true. He had every
excuse a man could have to high!; but when so assured,
he excelaimed wildly, "It will not do—I murdered him—
I see him now—I have seen him as he lay dead on the
field, ever since I slew him. My God? My God?" And
muttering those, and like sentences, with a shries, such
have beared mortal sitter. he died.

field, ever since I slew him. My God! My God!" And muttering these, and like sentences, with a shrick, such as I never heard mortal utter, he died! Another instance. A young Scotchman came to Charlestop S. C. and settled there. He gave offence to a noted due list, and was challenged; fought, and killed him. He removed afterward to New Orleans; was ened in successful business, and was regarded the mer-t fellow about. His intimate friends thought the

riest fellow about. His intimate friends thought the murder had made no impression upon him; not one of his relatives believed he cared anything about it. In 1834 or 35 he was engaged in large Cotton speculations. News of a rise m price reached New Orleans soon after he had shipped a large number of bales to New York. If he could self or make some particular arrangement, he could realize a fortune. But it was

It was a dreadful gash that he made, and would have

been stall had not one who was near struck his abow, as he was making the attempt upon his lile!

Poor man! He knew, and had known, no peace since the day he killed his opponent. When he thought his end near, he made the confession. "He felt," he said, "as if he was a murderer, though no one charged him And our belief is, that no man who kills another ever

feels otherwise. The mark of Cain is upon him, and he sees it if no other eye does.

We wish we had room for more extracts—and we could fill one paper with those of equal power and excellence-but surely these must suffice to

-Howitt's Journal (London) for July, in its

ed with General Interests and Popular Progress." Kentucky, by J. C. Vaughan, has hitherto been has the following forcible remarks on the passage of Kentucky, by J. C. Vaughan, has hitherto been barely announced in our columns. We cannot consent to let it pass so coldly. Copies of its earlier numbers fell in our way at different points on our recent journey, and their perusal excited our deep interest and admiration. Knowing the Editor well, we anticipated an excellent paper, but The Examiner has more than realized our bighest hopes. Mr. Vaughan, born and educated in South Carolina, knows Slavery intificately and thoroughly, having passed many of the later years of his life in Ohio, he has had ample opportunity to compare it with Freedom. The result is what would be expected from the operations of evidence on an enlightened understanding, an unperverted heart.

ers having volunterily, and by agreement dyes, shortened the daily hours of labor. A

From the same periodical, we take the following cheering account of the progress of another noble measure of Improvement and Progress.

measure of Improvement and Progress.

"Grand Demonstration of the National Land Corpany at O'Connorville.—By far the meat prominent and successful movement which the people are making at present, is among the Chartists. They have set themselves carnestly since 1845 to accomulate awings and purchase lands, and settle themselves upon them, under the guidance of Mr. Festgus O'Connor. Many entertain serious fears lest the plan should issue in difficulties and disappointment from the acheme which it embraces of borrowing money on one estate to purchase others with, so as to have a complete concatenation of mortgages, which in times of difficulty, or failure of crops from bad reasons, may operate to endanger and disorganise the whole silair. At present however, everything proceeds most prosperously. Within two years, they have collected a capital of upward of 230,000, and purchased two estates, on one of which, this of O'Connorville, many families are located in their cottages.

O'Connor is most indefaitigable in his exertions, and the utmost complence or ultimate success prevails among the Chartist leads. Was it be realised, for it certainly is norville, many families are located in their contages. O'Comon is most indefaulgable in his exertions, and the utmost confidence of ultimate success prevails among the Chartist body. May it be realised, for it certainly is a great experiment on the cooperative principle, and every attempt to incite the working classes to accumulate and secure property is deserving of the warmest commendation. We cannot help thinking however, that a union of trade with agriculture, must give a more certain element of stability to such a plan. When the seasons are unlaworable to crops or cattle, on such small allottments as four seres, if the poor man's cow dies, or his corn or hay is spotled by wet weather, what is to bear him up through its Nothing could be so secure a safeguard against this, as the union of trade. How many domestic trades, as shoemsking, tailoring, straw platting, and the like, may be carried on. What is to prevent in such a village a manufactory of some kind being carried on re-As of hats, paper, cloth, &c.? By such arrangements as would enable part of the family to unite in the trade of the place, and the other to parsue the agriculture, and occasionally all to unite in getting into the ground the seed, or into the barn the crop, as is done by the peasarity of Silesis, we cannot imagine a more happy or healthy state of society.

On this occasion, great numbers of visiters crowded

o the new settlement both from London and the neigh-ring country; and among the most prominent, both aspecting the buildings and inner a prominent, both in inspecting the buildings and improvements and also on the platform, and at the dinner, was Mr. Cochrane, the candidate for Westminster."

From 'THE PROPLE'S JOURNAL,' by JOHN SAUNexcellent essays we have read in deprecation of DERS-the elder brother of Howitt's-we copy the

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN IRELAND -- Prosperity attends the Irish Temperance Movement— The newspapers frequenty report mouster meetings which, though they have failed to excite notice in this country, are nevertheless sufficient to show that the cause is still progressing. James Hands had no adverse circumstances occurred, he would have been an ornament to society, and an honor to the nation.

But it was in private life be charmed. So simple, so kind, so true. We never knew a more generous man, he was whilly disinterested, and knew how to sacrifice self with a grace which won him the love of friends and the respect of scapatotances.

In an evil hour he was tempted, acting upon false notions of bonor, to peril bis life, and the life of another. His antisgonist fall. From that hour he was an altered man, he knew no peace, and, to drown the bilter thought that he was a murderer, he sulfied his soul still deeper in crime by drinking to excess. And in early life he was taken from us, a debased and self-highted man. Yet how like him was the last act of his life! This little paragraph below, inserted in newspapers without comments and glanced at by the reader, possibly with out thought, tells, at once, the rectitudes of his intentions, and his own estimation of the depth of his crime.

"George C. Dromgoole, in his will, gave all his proper, we have the cluden be desired to the promotion of habits of perfect temperance. On the section of the depth of his crime.

"George C. Dromgoole, in his will, gave all his proper, we have the cluden of health of the depth of his crime." in the promotion of habits of perfect temperance, that has they could form and mold their coustries into the practice of every virus which would adorn nature, and which cannot be planted in any other soil

The Journal, like other periodicals devoted to the upraising of the depressed, has many such

the upraising of the depressed, has many such paragraphs as the following:

Coorreative Trading Society.—On Thursday, June I, a meeting was held in Brunswick Hall, Ropemakershelds, Limehouse, to form a Cooperative Trading Society. The meeting was well attended. Mr. Win Heydon took the chair; when resolutions in fur thermore of the objects of the meeting were unanimously adopted.—Among other things it was resolved.—That a society, to be called the 'East London Cooperative Society,' be now formed, to obtain provisions at the cheapest possible rate, the profits, after paying all expenses, to be appropriated in such a way as may be determined on by a majority of the members. The letter from America, published in No. 75 of the People's Joarvaid, containing important propositions to the people of Great Britain, was read, and excited much interest. It was also resolved.—That to conduct our movement to a trimphast consummation mutual confidence is necessary, to promote this it is resolved, as soon as it is in the society's power, to form a reading room and debating society, to cultivate an acquaintance and become prompters to each others' virtues, and in this way generate a moral bond of union and brotherbood, the existence of which will be a certain pledge of success.

said ordinerbood, the examence of which will be a certain pledge of success."

STOCKTON COOPERATIVE CORN MILL.—Pursuant to resolutions adopted at a public meeting held at the Temperance Lodge Room in March last, a Cooperative Corn Mill Compony has been formed at Stockton-on-Treas—Rev J. C. Meek is a readous promoter of this work of brotherbood. Experiments of this nature cannot fail to do much good, they teach the people to rely upon their own exertions; to cultivate beelings of mutual affection to regard their strength as proportionate to their union; they instruct the working classes in the elements of social organization, and are, in fact, so many surrecties, where the young trees are nurtured, until they assume a sturdy growth and stelly aspect, when putting forth their mighty arms, they dely the wrath of the tempest, and adorn the land from which they draw their sustensace.

The Leeds Redemption Society has issued a new tract in advecacy of cooperation entitled Community Practiced and Practicable. It gives an outline of the history of some American Communities, which is followed by an explicit statement of the plans of the Redemption So-

 We have had an investigation into the sanatory condi-tion of the fown, which has brought to light that there tion of the town, which has brought to light that there exists great physical and moral evils among the working classes. The report has shown that there are nearly 13,000 persons living in single rooms—in some rooms four, others six persons, while in some rooms as many at nedre persons all living, cating and drinking and sleeping in the same room. Need I say that much disease and immeral habits must necessarily arise from such a state of things. Row. Mr. Odgers takes a most realous interest in this subject, and has delivered lectures to the working classes on what they may do to improve the ansecres. The result of those lectures was, that a low of the more intelligant of them determined to form a society to improve their mental, moral and physical condition. Rev. Mr. Odgers has kindly been smorg us, animaling and encouraging us by his assistance. I have enclosed the rules—you will see by them that our objects are to instruct the mind, improve the morals, and, by mutual efforts, to raise a building society. We have enrolled a large number of members.

These must suffice for to day, but we hope never to forget and often to recur to the general subject. Now York. If he could seil or make some particular arrangement, he could seil or make some particular arrangement, he could relate a fortune. But it was necessary to go to New York. He jumped on board a steamer, want to Montgomery, (Alabama) and pushed rapidly on by land for Washington City. Over-excitement brought in fever, and he was obliged to stop in the interior of South Carolina.

Full fitteen yoars, or more, had elapsed since he had ailed his man. For the first time, he lay on a bed of sickness. He had tover and delirium with it, And in that delirium, with terrible anguish and manife fury be spoke of this deed of death! It made those of us who heard him shudder as we listened! Was his laughter, all along, forced! Had his merriment been hig desport the intellect, and not of the beart? He grew better, and his physician thought him convolucement. Now and then he would start in his sleep, exclaim, "Take him off me, don't the his dead body to me;" but the fever lad absted, and we all thought he would scone he well. His did grow better, but, watching his opportunity, he went to a chest of drawers, as if for some cluthing, stealthily took from it a rayor and drew it rapidly across his throat.

TENNESSEE -The Washington Union, in fearful view of the approaching Tenne uses Election, like a boy passing at night throug's a churchyard, is whistling to keep its courage u 3; copies or indites the weather, which would not allow a thought of anyletters from Tennessee giving Gov. Brown an in-thing but cool country retreats by the sea shore and creased majority, the Loco-Focos the Legislature shady valleys such as ere now we have threaded for and a decided majority in the Congressional dele- trout in that rude but glorious Alpine region of America

never done so after. If Tennesses ejects Polkism, as we confidently believe it will by a satisfactory logic the Union ber, not now inconsiderable, is steadily increasing. The Examiner and contribute something to its supmay still induce the President to believe in his unport. It is a large imperial weekly, and the price tarnished popularity there. The People of Tennes. see were so well convinced that their kind sentiments toward Mr. Polk were so well known, they held it un- of Nature. If a man wishes to see something magnifinecessary to testify their devotion at the Polls ! This cent let him take a fair look at our noble Bay which only Weekly Record of Facts and Opinions Connectlogic answered for Virginia, and, in our opinion, is destined to be equally conclusive for Tennessee.

The Union seems troubled with the phantom of Gen. Taylor's popularity, and dreads his elevation to the Presidency. The most effectual way-we a ould sympathetically suggest to the Union-to get rid of the General's dangerous pretensions would be to induce him to take up his residence in

The Washington Union of Thursday says Paredex usurped the Government, and drove Herrera from office; and after it was known that Paredex would not receive our Minister, but had determined on war with the United States. General Taylor then, and act till then, was ordered to advance to the Rio Grande."

The advance, then, of Gen. Taylor "precipitated By that, we took the initiative in the war. Till then, however much Paredes had "determined" upon war, the Mexican Government had been guilty of no overt act of hostility toward us. Mr. Calhoun asserted-as it is well known-in the Senate, lest Session, that it was this unnecessary and unauthorized advance that determined war .-We say unauthorized, because the President had no authority under the Constitution to adopt a to provoke hostilities. The Mexicans had undis- seem at once to become quiet and peaceful as if in the war as the capture of Vera Cruz would have been.

Yet Mr. Buchanan has the moral courage to tell Mexico and the world that it was the attack of the Mexicans upon Gen. Taylor on the soil of the United was a better Tariff man than Mr. Clay; and after such a declaration there is no exhibition of moral courage of which he is capable that need enhance our admiration. We do not expect henceforward to be more surprised at anything he says than gratified at anything he does. He has exhausted alike our capacity to wonder or approve. We only trust he will be equally fortunate in deceiving the Mexicans as he was in deceiving his friends.

Mexico refused to receive our Minister, says the Taion, and if Brazil does, as she has already recalled her own, will "high continental interests precipitate (more) events?"

The following appears in the Washington

Union of Friday:

To the Editor of the Union:
Under the caption - Answer to interrogatories propounded to the Secretary of State." the Union of last night contains an editorial, of which the following is an

** We have seen in the New Orleans National a siring of ... We have seen in the New Orleans, which have

character of Mr. Marks, and his conduct in this transaction, was incorrect and untrue in every material point, and was afterward admitted and declared to have been such by General Cass himself, in open Senate, in reply to the questions of Hon. John Mritayton. The explanation first made by General Cass impeached Mr. Marks's character for truth and probity. But it being afterward made manifest to General Cass's satisfaction, that the disparsging imputations by him cast upon Mr. Marks were groundless, and contradicted by established facts, he withdrew them in open Senate, declaring that his statement had been made under an erroneous view of were groundless, and contradicted by establish he withdrew them in open Senate, declaring statement had been made under an erroneous the facts. JUS

Washington, July 23, 1847. We know nothing of Mr. Marks, nor care to dis-Department, but we think justice to Mr. Buchanan. as well as the interests of the country, demand that a full disclosure should be made of all correspondence or negotiation he has had with the Mexiopinion, can never be accomplished till Congress
be made acquainted with the events that have
But that black cloud over the New Jersey shore warns

To "Long John," of the Chicago Democrat. speaking the New Hampshire election, says: "Thus the New Hampshire Delegation will be tied in henest Congress. Make Tom Ritchie the exponent of Democracy, and keep him warring on the Wilnot Pro-lies much longer, and where will our party be?"

It will be, where it is now and should ever be, in here. the minority. The Loco Foco party is an disintegrated muss, and can never be reunited.

The New Hampshire election is no isolated fact, t had antecedents, and will have imitations. Not

THE CROPS throughout New-England look admirably. So they do almost everywhere. The rains of the past week have been widely diffused and most refreshing. Corn. Potatoes, Vines, Garden Vegetables, &c. are growing luxuriantly; but Hay-Making is at a discount, and we fear the immense area of Spring Wheat in the West will suffer severely from rust. The rain was greatly needed in many sections, especially on the immediate shore of Lake Erie, where the herbage of the pas tures was utterly dry and dead a week ago.

The hotel keepers of the City of Boston have, in Congress assembled, resolved to charge twenty. so cents per day more for board, in consequence of the high price of provisions. The hotel keepers of the City they should not attribute their extra charge to the rise of provisions, when flour has fallen to moderation, and the other necessaries of life have received no start up ward in price.

feared that he was attacked with the remite.

MAKING BRICK BY MACHINERY .- A Striking Residence of the Value of American Genius in the Invention of Labor-Scring Machines -la one yard, near Boston, many days past, and that is a regular day's work, ending at 4 o'clock P. M. each day.

These Machines are Alfred Hall's patent. The more

There are two other Yards at work by the same owner.

Perth Amboy, New-Jersey.

THE LADIES' WREATH," for August opens with a well-written Tale, by Mrs. Martyn, entitled 'The interesting pieces in prose and verse, and the numbe is embellished by an engraving of 'Peckskill Landing.' one of the most graphic and beautiful scenes on the Hudson. Published at 162 Nassau et.

Me WRIGHT'S LIBEL CASE.-In the Muniart on Saturday the Jury, after being out fifteen name, returned a wordict of guilty in the case of Elizur right. The gist of the libel was an assertion that Mr. ark, in the case of Tubbs on Tukey, staked his markt of drawers, as if for some clothing, stealthly across his throat!

Hon. Ambrose Spencer is still recovering.

How drawers as if for some clothing, stealthly across his throat!

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F. Hon. Ambrose Spencer is still recovering.

For the drawers are drawers as allowed till Monday to prepare a bill of exceptions, if he thinks proper. Board of Supervisors also to Monday next.

CITY ITEMS.

VISIT TO GREENWOOD CEMETERS -Yesterday gation. It is but fair, perhaps, that the Union should | which lies about the base of the White Hills, where the exult before election, since. for months past, it has air seems to come pure and reviving down from their ofty summits, we laid saids our pen, left work to look after itself and made our way down to the Battery and on board the ferry boat to Greenwood Cemetery. The sea breeze as the Cinderella crossed to the dock on the other side was fresh and exhilerating and we stepped ashere with a sense that it was not necessary to go out of sight of Trinity Spire to enjoy the braithy influences gains by the sails and masts and busy steamers here and there dotting it over. The most perfect landscape is only perfect when human activity forms its focus and the presence of man in the scene is never repulsive save when he is seen to be abusing Nature and not rightly using her and comperating with her. But enough of this moralizing: we have now reached the gate of the Cemetery ; let us enter.

The first exclamation is " How beautiful !" Everything indicates the most thorough care in the keeping of grounds: all around are indubitable marks of skill science. The smooth shaven grass tempts you to lounge at length under the shade of the tall trees. But we will not linger at the entrance though the groups of visiters are worth studying and with a book or a friend one might pass the day here without a wish to go farther. At least such seems to be the opinion of that motherly old lady on our left who has taken off her bonnet and lost herself in the pages of that little queer old volume which a few minutes ago she drew from her pocket. Here are roads leading in every direction and each

promises to show you some beauty of its own. These ladies have just chosen that one and here comes a carriage going this way; let us turn off to the right where there are no travelers; we cannot go amiss, and one loves puted possession of the country between the Rio | presence of something genially reverend. Even yonder nothing gloomy and funereal in Greenwood, nothing of emblems of life and joy. The flowers, the green trees, signal display of moral courage might be the great- watching over the treasures of memory. To our thinker but for the fact that this distinguished individual | ing this is the more religious as well as the more philohas accustomed us to the entertainment of such a suphical mode of sepulchre. There is something poeti-feeling. He told the Pennsylvanians that Mr. Polk cally attractive in the idea of an antique funeral pyre accomplishing more swiftly the dissolution of the body, but it appears more in accordance with Nature to com-What's succession of lovely views open as we pro-

direction, or a monument seen through the foliage which over.

On motion of Alderman Franklin, it was resolved, stop to look at all these beauties whether of Art or Nastop to look at all these beauties whether of Art or Nature; some other day when there is nothing to call us home before night-fall we will take more than a passing glance at them all. Meanwhile let us make our way down this long, sloping road, at the bottom of the hill less "Sylvan Water," and near by is the monument of McDonald Clarke, while on another stone just at hand is recorded the name of a young Indian woman, who died in New-York. They were both exiles—the Indian died in New-York. They were both exiles—the Indian length of the spirit of the ordinance allowing a salary in lieu of fees, it was not intended to allow any such exits could be paid. This is plain enough—the salary was a mere farce, if \$10,000 a year exits could be tacked to it by a ten o'clock at night vote of a few friendly corporators.

Piers in East Riven.—The Board of Aldermential the country shall be declared annexed, or its possions shall be renounced."

We are uneasy about the mail from the United States: in the common course of things, it should have been here weeks ago." girl and the neglected poet, and their tomb stones are

Over what an extent of territory Greenwood seems to tretch. There is no end to its variety of glade and of forest, and one feels a pleasure in being lost in its labyrinths. From a quarter finished as neatly as a garden, we have passed into a part where the industry of man has not reached, though yonder workmen digging stones from the surface indicate that they will soon be here also. Now we come upon a large field sown with oats this, too, in process of time will be more finely cultivated, and shruhs and flowers will adorn the stlent abodes of

We must not leave Greenwood without climbing this of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn. How remote the Cemetery appears older than the others through which we have passed. The lots are all enclosed with nest railings, and there are many monuments, while the we have just come, wore the aspect of a park more than of a Cemetery. Yet here there are no signs of the desecration which might be feared in such a place from the free admission of all. Nothing is defaced, flowers cuss the value of his communications to the State are unbroken, no hand or foot seems to have trespassed. This proves that our people need only to be trusted to conduct themselves with perfect propriety, and that here as well as in Europe a spot like this may be opened to the public without fear of injury to the most beautiful the present war. A satisfactory peace, in our and impressive a place naturally as Greenwood, goes to at half-past nine o'clock, A. M.

us to turn our steps cityward if we would avoid the coming shower. We do so with a resolve to return again and again, and not without wonder that, as accessi ble as Greenwood is, it is not more generally resorted to from New-York. You may go far without meeting a tithe of the natural beauties raised to perfection, as alone they can be, by the hand of man, which invite you

CITY PRISON .- The Executive Committee of the Prison Association have memorialized the Common annual Reports, referred to the condition of the City Prison-that they urged on the last Common Council. even "the cohesive power of public plander" can very unsuccessfully, the necessity of prison reformhold together incongruous Loco-Focoism. An ap- The prison has but limited accommodations, and the propriate placard, according to the manner affairs abandonment of the great principle on which it was were managed in those days, might have been constructed, is (they say) sowing the seeds of corrupstuck up: "These offices to let. Apply at the tion broadcast through the community, and instead of White House any time between the bours of nine,
A. M. or ten, P. M. or at the War Department—

If accomplished for the increase and propagation of crime. The Revised Statutes make it the duty of keepers of prisons to keep those detained for trial separate -instead of doing so, however, " prisoners are not only allowed but forced into contact, the virtuous with the vile the innocent with the guilty, the abandoned prostitute with the guileless orphan, the whole mingling in one mass, where jests and ribaldry, oaths and blasphony mark the progress of the hours. The imagination of a Dickens or e pen of a Balwer evald hardly depict scenes more revolting than are of Daily occurrence in the female department of our City Prison. . . . Prostitutes with their paramours and brothel-house keepers are non permitted to visit the prisoners, and in this way many who evinced a determination to forsake the evil of their mays, have been forced back to the pursuit of sice "

The above is but a specimen of the charges made gainst the City authorities, and the system they act under; and we would have laid the whole before the public were it not that the Prison Committee of Common Council are taking prompt and efficient measures for remedying the evils complained of

DEAY AND DUMB INSTITUTION .- It was under ILLNESS OF GEN. PIERCE. - Gen. Pierce was se- stood that the Special Meeting last night by the Members ious indisposed on the 9th inst at Vera Cruz. It is of the Board of Aldermen was to perfect the long talked of reform in the mode of street cleaning, on which a saving of many thousand dollars a year is proposed to be made. Nothing was said, however, upon that subject, but the question was discussed at length of taking from the City the latent control they have over the pri there are now at work twenty Machines, of which ten vate Corporation who manage the Deaf and Dumb are at work one day and the other ten on the next. stitution, through the title deeds to part of its lands --These are operated each by four men. A steam engine | President Franklin and Ald. Officer delivered long and employed to prepare the clay. This establishment very excest addresses in favor of giving a free deed of has made one hundred thousand bricks every day for | City property, said to be worth \$35,000, to the Managers of the Institution for the time being. Others thought the City should retain the control. At length the ques tion was referred back to Mesers. Lawrence, Maynard they are tried, the more do they increase in favor among and Purser, the Committee on Finance, with instructions who best understand the business. vorable to relinquishing all check on the future action of in a similar way. The patentee, Mr. Hall, resides at the institution, but we doubt whether the Legislature will grant \$30,000 a year, under the change proposed, when all popular control shall have been removed

DEBATES IN COMMON COUNCIL -Our Reporter Village Schoolmistress,". There are beside a variety of in the Board of Aldermen informs us that, owing to the perpetual din of carriages out of doors, and other causes, he does not hear distinctly half what is publicly said in the chamber of the Board; and that he knows the same complaint to be made by other Reporters.

COMMON COUNCIL, &c .- The Board of Aldermen adjourned to next Thursday afternoon, at five o'clock, then positively to take up the Street Contract by which so great a saving is expected to be effected. The Board of Assistants adjourned to Monday next at five , and the

weekly reports of the proceedings of the Common Council, that many very useful improvements are in process. Sewers, one of the most healthful additions hich it is possible to make in any neighborhood, are being constructed in many places where they are most wanted ; the streets and pavements are in progress of a number of silver spoons and other light articles. None renovation; new streets and sidewalks in the course of extension; new piers are about to be erected, and very many unhealthy nulsances have been already abated, vacant lots have been enclosed, and additional

regulation of the Medical Police of the Alms House Den such subjects far exceeds ours, to be a just, beneficial measure of reform-and the Hospital buildings planned and in course of construction, for enabling medical mes to classify patients, may, at a future day, prevent dangerous disorders from spreading and becoming epidemical. The streets are kept cleaner than formerly, and we presume that the proposed plan for an efficient system of street cleaning will soon be in operation—and as to a a wholesome inquiry into, and careful retrenchment of. useless sinecures and expenditures we know that a Joint Committee was appointed to inquire and report. If they have been diligent (as we doubt not they have) we will it is presumed, soon he enabled to lay before our readers

results. Some effort will, it is presumed, be made to draw the early attention of the Legislature, at its extra session on the 8th of Sept. next, to the great irregularity of City taxmode of county assessments and taxation, and yet more especially to the way in which thousands of business men, &c. now escape from the payment of an adequate share of the City taxes by a personal residence on Long Island, Staten Island, New Jersey, &c. Should it be found impossible to obtain due attention to these matters this year, the Single District system may be made to produce its expected results early next November.

Alderman Crolius, it was resolved by the Board of Alin such a place not to be within the hearing of many | dermen, last night, that Mr. Controller Ewen be called voices even though their tones be subdued and geutle on to report the amounts paid out of the City Treasury. measure which in its very character was calculated as belits the spot. It is striking how all that enter here to the several Counsel to the Corporation, for Taxable Costs and Counsel Fees, other than their Salaries. during the ten years ending 10th of May last.

Grande and the Nueces, and a hostile advance into children, so gay and boisterous as they came up the that country on the part of our forces was as much lane, are now hushed though not less happy. There is a very good movement, and, if the worthy diderman had added, with the several items charged. that sumbre air which attaches to old fashioned burial presented last Tuesday from the Counsel of the Natice places. They who sleep here are surrounded by the Board, have added many new and efficient converts to a bowerful party who are determined to keep a shoulder the singing of the birds, and the bine sky above all, speak at the wheel of law reform until the incubus which now States that caused the war. Our admiration of this not of decay but of creation, like sentinels of hope crushes its tens of thousands of business men and land and quibbles, be entirely removed. The legal gentle-men who met at Albany recently, (like both branches of the present Legislature.) have done all that was in reasonable law reform; but when once the people remit it to the earth, whence it sprang. Only let us do solve to get rid of a pretended administration of justice, it with such a cheerful and consoling faith as must no set of officials will find themselves in a condition to tantalize them long with impunity.

Mr. Meserole moved, last night, for a statement of all ceed; here a little dell, there a glimpse of water, and at the lawsuits now pending between the citizens and every point a new pathway beguiling you in some new others, with the Common Council; which motion is laid

that, whereas there are demands from former City Counsel of nearly \$25,000 for alleged extra services, in

long be built into the East River, from the bulk bead therine st. and pier west side of foot of Market st.—
also that a pier of the same dimensions, be built from the
bulkhead between the pier east side of Rutgers st. and midway between the pier at the east side of foot of Cathe pier foot of Jefferson at. And

That other two piers, 35 feet wide and 210 feet long to consist of three blocks and three bridges, be built, one from the northerly and the other from the easterly side of Gouverneur st.

PIERS ON NORTH RIVER -The Board of Alder nen, yesterday, on the petition of Jas. N. Olney, Chauncey St. John, A. R. Hobby, W. Kemble, Stephen Whit ney, Foreyth & Labegh, and others, complaining of the inadequacy of the present accommodations for the berthing of resacts on the west side of the City, resolved, that all the plers in the North River, from pier No. 2 to

remonstrances which have been made to him against the postponement of the opening of South st. COLUMBIA COLLEGE -The Annual Commence

ment of this College will be held in the Methodist Epis-

copal Church in Greene-st. to-morrow morning. Boston, an elder Cometery, but by no means so beautiful Faculty, &c. will move in procession from the College PASSENGERS ARRIVED .- There were reported yesterday morning, up to 12 o'clock, as having arrived

at this port, 1,256 passengers, 1,188 of whom were aliens. The physician certifies that they are all in a healthy condition, and of the best class of immigrants. SERIOUS ACCIDENT -A boy named Sears, ac-

cidently fell from the staging of a new ship being built at the foot of Third at, by which his leg was broken, and his head and face very seriously injured. Escare.-Five boys made their escape from the

rphan Asylum at Manhattenville.

The National Reformers of our City and its icinity make a Pic Nic Excursion to Staten Island tomorrow in the fine steamboat Kosculsko. If the day should be favorable, the company will doubtless be a large one. (See Adv.)

The arrival of the Sea Witch yesterday

arrival is a cause of some anxiety. She is now in her seventeenth day.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—Monday.—Ald. McELRATH from the committee, reported in favor of paying a bill of the Sherid amounting to \$54, for notifying a portion of the Inaspectors of Second. Seventh, Twelith, Fifteenth and Eighteenth Ward, (4s in all) to make return of the election. A question arose as to whether the Wards, or the Inspectors, where not liable—also as to the authority of the Secretary of the Canvassors, (to whom the direction to notify was given, to employ the Sherid. Referred back.

Councer's Bill.—On the bill of the Coroner, from April 1 to June 30, 1817, amounting to \$1,1818-50, which had been referred Ald. McELRATH, from the Committee, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, as the committee can find no law authorizing the payment of more than \$5 for each inquest, whereas the bill charged \$5 in each case, and from \$1 to \$1 additional for summoning jurous, witnesses, room hire, &c. At the same time, the bill is in conformity with the other bills of the Coroner, and has been certified by the Controller, yet the committee can find no authority for such. They ask the appointment of a special committee.

During remarks from members it appeared that a former Common Council limited the amount to \$1, but the resolution was rescinded by a subsequent Board. It was considered by some of the members that the amount paid to the Coroner is too large. It was stated by one of the members that the amount paid to the Coroner is too large. It was attaid by one of the members that the case of the prevalence of ship-favor at the lime. Referred back.

Ald Kelly offered a resolution that the fee be hereafter limited the \$2. Befored.

argu was the prevalence of ampliever at the time. Re-erred back.

Ald Kelly offered a resolution that the fee be hereafter imited to \$3. Referred.

Ald Crolius presented a petition from the Mechanica' netitute School for relief from tax, which was referred.

Adjourned to Monday next. INCURSTS -- Coroner Walters was yesterday

POLICE .- David McCrory was arrested at Trov.

on Saturday, and brought to this City by Capt. Wiley of the First Ward, as a fugitive from this City, where he is the First Ward, as a fugitive from this City, where he is charged with the commission of a burglary on The Tribuse Buildings. He was locked up... The house of Francis Wolf, case maker, 82 Fulton at. was yesterday robbed of \$80 in silver coin, 25 silver (cane) heads, and 3 silver tea spoons, valued in all at \$120, with which the thief escaped... The printing office of Casper C. Childs 80 Vesey at was burglariously entered between Saturday night and yesterday morning, and robbed of two overcoats; several desks were broken open, and the property very much injured. The thief has not been arrested.

BROOKLYN AFFAIRS. BURGLARIES AT FLATBUSH .- A gang of villains

at Flatbush made attempts at burglary on Saturday night upon three several houses. The first was at the house

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—It will be seen from our of Mrs. Cortelyou, where they were frightened by her daughter, into whose room they endeavored to break. Next they went to Mr. E. F. Woodward's and actually made nentrance but were alarmed by rome children and left without any plunder. At the dwelling of Rev-

the interesting and, to rate payers, personally important

any rights upon the eliziens of the territory or New Mexico, as eitheus of the United States; and Gen. Kearney, or the officer commanding, was directed not to permit to be carried into effect such part of the organic and statute laws of the territory as confers such rights. On the strength of these instructions, Col. Price officially demanded the release and remission of sentence of Antonio Maria Trajillo, convicted of treason against the United States. The accused was thereupon set at liberty. The next step to be taxen, says the letter, will necessarily be to announce to the natives that, not being citizens of the United States, they cannot elect a delegate to Congress. "What think you will be the effect of such an announcement to a people whom we have been nearly a year past fighting, hosxing, and talking into a belief that they are citizens of the United States—must enjoy rights and privileges as such—and must suffer all the penalities, when oftending, that would fall upon the citizens of the United States."

The instructions go on to say that the laws for the internal government of New-Mexico received the full sanction of the President, and of course we shall proceed to elect members of a Legislative Council, and do all other acts and things that a people not quite slaves may do. This is the writer's deduction from the instructions but we think he will find that even the elec-

may do." This is the writer's deduction from the instructions, but we think he will ind that even the election of members of a Legislature is not within the privileges conferred upon the people of New-Mexico. If they, as citizens, can electmembers of a legislative body, the distinction must be very nice which will prevent them from electing a delegate to Congress.

"There has been shameful crassissing on the one part, or presumption upon instructions and orders not given, on the other," in this matter of establishing a full grown Territorial Government in New Mexico. We shall see how this may be, when all the instructions are laid before Congress; but as Gen. Kearney, in the matter of citizenship, has not varied his conduct in California, we feel bound to believe that he has not transcended the powers given to him in regard to New Mexico. The diovernment has crawfished.

Except in the particulars which we have stated, the letter says all goes on as before. "Some fugitives from the valley of Taos, combined with Guerrillas and Camanches, are committing depredations beyond the Moro. A day, or two ago they ran off from Santa Clara, or the Wagon Mounds, 250 horses, killing one, and wounding two of the party in charge. This has occurred, doubtless, from the most evalpable, neglect of duty.

The writer, alluding to the condition of things in San ta Fe says. "One thing must be done speedily. This military mob must be relieved, or we must be relieved of these says. "In the process more lawless and insuber."

Board of Aldermen.

Besch, Wun T. Jennings, Belluc & Co. Leary & Co. Rushton & Co. Ceiston & Treadwell and others bform the Common Council that the fasteways opposite the Astor House are in intolerable nuisance, and ask that

Tazation on South Carolina—John Lee prays to be re-lieved from the payment of \$207, assessed on \$20,000 value in property held in South Carolina for his wife's benefit, and in which he swears be has no interest. He a only a temporary resident, in Morton et.

Paring Broadway - James Pinkerton offers to pave a
block of Broadway with Trap (Banitz, which can be done the says; cheaper than the Russ pavement, and will be a great improvement on the ill-adapted round stones now used

will be a great improvement on the ill-adapted round pier No. 2to pier No. 2, inclusive, be extended 300 feet, under the direction of the Strost Commissioner.

MAYOR'S VETOES.—The Mayor has returned the resolution for extending the sewer in Canal st. 300 feet; as also the resolution "postponing for nearly three years the improvement for making South and Cerlears to the past River, be the highest produce to Fulton Market.

Room for the Sacriff—He is to have the use of the

oom in City Hall recently occupied by the Assistant Vacant Lots.—The vacant lots on the block bounded by Seventeenth and Eighteenth sts. and Second and Third avenues, are to be enclosed by a fence.

Sever in Treamy first — A sewer is to be constructed from a point 100 feet east of Second avenue—and to conoct with sewer in Eighteenth-st.

Fifty ninth-st.—Concurred with Board of Assistants.

Secer in Eleventh st. - Concurred with Board of Assis sever in glerents st.—toncurred with neart of Assistants, that a sewer be constructed from near Third-avenue to the Bowery, and through it to Tweifth-st.

Sear in Pop st.—It was resolved that a sewer be constructed from Broadway to Greenwich sts. and through it to connect with sewer near Fulton-st. (Ayes and Noes

Scorer at Peck slip.—It was resolved that the old sewer Scar at Pecs App.—It was resolved that the on a sewer in Peck slip be taken up and A NEW ONE constructed from the East River to connect with the sewer in Perry. st. (Ayes and Noes taken.)

Widening of Sumests—To take place on 1st of May, 1848: Collectur appointed, &c.

Board of Education.—Moneys to be deposited as requested by it.

Widening of Staness — To take piece on 1st of Say, 1848; Collector appointed, &c., Board of Education.—Moneys to be deposited as requested by it.

Seer in Broadway.—it was resolved, that a sewer be constructed in Broadway, from the sewer to be constructed in Broadway, from the sewer to be constructed in Bleecker'st. The point 180 feet south of the southerly line of Bleecker'st.

Treaty minth at — It was resolved that Twenty ninthes, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson's River, be regulated, and the curb and gatter stones set.

Vacant Lots.—Between Twenty first and Twenty-second sts. east of Third av to be enclosed by a fence. Cars. Cars. Bleating and Bellowing.—A number of highly respectable critzens complain that they are disturbed at night by the Harlem Railroad Company's night freight train, which arrives about 3 A. M. when their live stock, which remain six hours, bellow and bleat incessabily. They ask that these cars may be prevented from coming below Thirty-second-st. Measrs. Kelly, Adams and Spotlind report that such a probibition would compel the citizens to cart all their freight up to Thirty-second-st. and the request was not agreed to.

Assessors to Regulate Forty secenth-st.—Names of Elias L. Smith. Richard J. Smith and W. Sinclair, Jr. ordered to be struck out and those of Martin E. Thompson, John T. Dodge and Revo C. Hance inserted.

(Gas Lights in Tenth-st.—Both Boards agree that Tenth-st. caused a good deal of excitement. Here guns were taken for those of the steamer Washington, whose non-

Filthy Streets.—It was resolved. That whereas the peo-ple of Division and Grand sta complain that these streets are in a filthy condition, the Superintendent of Streets be directed to take measures to have said streets properly cleaned hereaster.

caned hereafter.

Lighting Streets with Gaz.—Clinton street is to be thus nted. The Board also resolved that Cornella street, venth at and Tenth at between Sixth avenue and University-place are to be lighted with gas.

Adjourned to Thursday afternoon at five o'clock, specially to consider the Street contract.

Board of Assistant Aldermen. MONDAY, July 26, 1847. LINES W. STEVENS in the Chair.

LINES W. STEVENS in the Chair.

Petitions.—By Assistant Ald. Comming: of C. C.

Ills and others, for a Sewer in Ninth av. between
hirtieth and Forty second-sts, thence through Fortyscond-st. to North-river.

Reports.—By Assistant Ald. Schultz: Of the Commitse on Plors, &c. giving permission to C. Vanderbilt to
stend the pile pier at Battery-place, to west side of
vest st. not to exceed 25 feet wide at its outer end.
dopted.... Sewer to be built in Twenty-third-st from
roadway to East-river. Adopted.... Sewer in Maiden
na—By Mr. McKnight: That the Street Commissioner
lace a sufficient number of men on the Sewer in Maide.

place a sufficient number of men on the Sewer in Maid-co-lane, to complete it forthwith, should the contractor fall to do so, and deduct the amount from the sum to be fall to do so, and deduct the amount from the sum to be paid the contractor, the latter having agreed to complete it by the 12d inst, but a large portion remaining yet unconstructed. Adopted... Lighting with Gas—By Mr. Robertson: That the east side of the Bowery, from Sixth to Fourteenth-sts, be lighted with gas. Adopted.... Day Late—By Mr. McKnight; That the present Dog Law is insufficient to abate the cuisance of dogs running at large unmuzzled; and that 25 cents each be allowed any person or persons killing them. Laid on the table.... For a Cuivert across Chatham-st. at Frankfort. Concurred in.... From Roard of Aldermen, for a Pier 25 by 50, South side Pier No. 1, North-river, to protect small boats. Concurred in.... That Gas and Water Pipes be laid near the sidewalks, so as to to protect small boats. Concurred in.... That Gas Water Pipes be laid near the sidewalks, so as to leave the middle of the street for Sewers....Resolution granting berth to Jos. T. Martin, at South at, between Governeur and Montgomery, for steamboats. To nance Committee....By Mr. Jackson, Report of Fin Committee, to concur to remove nuisance from F. lin Market. Adopted.

Adjourned to Monday next, at 5 o'clock.

Schoodise, and his discharge demanded on the ground and left without any plunder. At the dwelling of Rev. Mr. Story they were more successful tor they abstracted a number of silver spoons and other light articles. None of them have been arrested.

The At a meeting of the Repealers of Brooklyn held last Thursday evening, when Mr. Church, their Delegate to Tammany Hall for the purpose of instituting funeral obsequices in honor of Mr. O'Connell, resigned his office, and recommended that the Catholic Clergy of Brooklyn be requested to preach a sermon in relation to the painful event, and at the same time raise a collection for the Orphan Asylum. This was agreed to.

The Pic Nic of the Universalist Society is to be at Bull's Ferry and not at New Rochelle. The Columbus leaves the Catharine Ferry at 7 this morning.

Interesting from Santa Fe.

From the St. Louis Republican, July 17.

The mail from the We st vesterday brought a mail.

The mail from the We st vesterday brought a mail.

Law Courts.

The mail from the West yesterday brought a mail from Santa Fa—not of a very late date, however, but placing before us some very interesting information—The latest dates are in the 27th of May, he time at which Mr. Murphy, Col. Russell and others left Santa Fa.

One of the letters which we have seen says that on the 22d of May Col. Price discovered that there were instructions from the War Department, which had been received by the last mail brought by Mr. Boggs, direct ed to the Colonel commanding in Santa Fa. In which it was announced that the President refused to sanction any of the acts of Gen. Kearney, so far as they citife any rights upon the clitrens of the berritory of New Mexico, as citizens of the United States, and Gen. Kearney, or the officer commanding, was directed not to permit to be carried into effect such past of the permit in the permit in the entire of the proposition of the Judges of the United States.

In Chambers — Refore Judge. On the State of the Santia Status Levine and Santia Carpenter; for defendant, Mr. N. B. Blunt.

In Chambers — Refore Judge. Courts |
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—John Lippincon vs. Joh
J. F. Hestervelt — Action for not levying against a party
an execution obtained on a judgment in a suit of trues
for a baker's wagon. Acc. The defence was that the paty had nothing to levy upon, but at any rate the exection was void, as it professed to be for a judgmental
contract instead of trover. A mountit was ordered us,
ject to the opinion of a full Rench — For plainfully.
Justin Carpenter: for defendant, Mr. N. B. Blant.

to do.

The case of Melasyre will be resumed this forence.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A most destructive are curred at Repley. Ohio, on Tuesday right about o'clock, which destroyed ten or twelve buildings, inclining the warehouses of Messrs. D. Every, J. Benningt Paxton & Collins, the dwelling house of Mr. Wm. Parer, and six or eight stables. The loss of Mr. Collins about \$3,000 or \$5,000. Of the other losses no estimate the content of the collinear and the collinear and

nation of New York. Why we question if it of an excite more the curiosity of our people than clif if each white third sore craft that the aborigines of Manhalian Island when they saw it with its large masts and spreading sail giding up the Huidson. If the great waters of that may alter tiver bore then for the first time an European cent they now bear on their boson a Chicase Junk, which ten times more curious.

PA choice bill of anusements is offered to day at American Museum, including a great variety to day at

PC A choice bill of amusements is offered to-day at American Museum, including a great variety, and that of the most interesting and pleasing kind. The new a lection of Was Figures of these Amistad Negrova form group of exceeding interest, and will tribly repay a vio say nothing of the thousand and one other novelies a the interesting performances in the Lecture to so in Phermon and evening. Read the bills and advertiseparent you it be sure to go and enjoy them.

Business Notices. "RICHELIEU" GOLD PENS TRIUMPHANT.-Here ye

have the best and cheapest pon in the city, \$2 only. Solvy J. Y. Savase. 22 Fulton-st. and no one else. Don' mistake the number, as some have to their cost. Other pens with silver pencils, from 25 cents to \$1.50. Gold Pens - All those in want of a good article in this should by all means apply to J. W. GREATON & Co.

71 Cedar at They have several new and very superior styles, at very low prices. Pens that others sell at \$2, No CHARGEUNTIL THE HAIR IS RESTORED ... Beale's Hab Restorative is applied on the above terms. Office No Nassau at N. B - For those who apply it themselves it is

Read -1, Aaron Clara, sayor, and the property certificate, and am personally acquainted with many of the parties who have signed it, and know them to be men of the highest standing in the community.

AARON CLARK. standing in the community. New York, March, 1839.

DR. BLANEMAN'S PROTOBAL MINTURE - For autonishing cures of consumption, colds, coughs, boarseness, effected through the use of Dr. Blakeman's Pectoral Mixture, read advertisement and certificates of the first respectability on another page, headed "No Humbug" jyl5 ThSTusw*

8 NON'S SARSAPARILLA—The means of removing

disorders and alleviating the sufferings which they se-casion, when a cure is impracticable, are the great ends which medicines are designed to accomplish. We that it may be said with truth that this medicine, while it will alleviate pain in the worst cases of scrofuls and other ulcerous and tumorous diseases, will also in a very large majority of such cases, effect a speedy, perfect as permanent cure. Nor has it proved less efficacious is eruptions and other affections of the skin, than in those which attack the flesh and the glands. While, therefore, we would not presumptuously ciaim infallibility for the preparation, we do sincerely believe on the authority of those who have tested its efficacy, and from our over experience, that in the complaints we have named, and

many others arising from an unnatural condition of the blood, Sande's Sarsaparilla will restore the invalid to repared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton-st, corner of William st. 273 Broadway, and 77 East Broadway, New-York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price 81 per bottle, or six bottles for 85.

UNITED STATES' ARSENAL.
FAVETTEVILLE, N. Caroline, March 2, 1847. Dr. Fowne-Dow Sir: Having used several bottles of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry in my family, for the complaints for which it is recommended, with decided hencical effect, I cheerfully advised my friends, and all

others who may need a medicine of that hind, to try it.

G. A. SCHWARZMAN.

N. B.—We do not ask the public to rely solely upon me commendations produced from States far distant, where the persons cannot be known; but, having testimony from the persons cannot be known; but, baving testimony from every State in the Union, we refer all who have any doubts about the efficacy of this highly popular and useful medi-cine, to their own neighbors who have used the article. Researc of Counterfeits and Imitations.—Syrups, all other preparations of Wild Cherry. Remember, they only imitate in name, without possessing the virtues. Buy note but the genuine and original Dr. Wlatar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, signed by I. BUTTS on the wrapper. SETH W.

FOWLE, Proprietor, Boston, Mass.
For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Drugglats, 100 Fulton-at
corner of William, agents of this city; also, at 279 Broadway, and 77 East Broadway, and by Druggiets generally broughout the United States. Beware of counterfelts.

hroughout the United States. Beware of counterfelts.

A SISTER'S APPECTION—A THAILLING STORY OF LIFE—
"Mary," exclaimed Louise Horrow to her eider sister, so
they retired to bed at night, "Mary, I feel unhappy, dest,
that you, so good, so kind, and much better than me,
should have say to night, at Mrs. Mercer's solree, mapping
atone, unnoticed, while !"—and her eyes were bedimmed
with team.

"Bless you, darling," said Mary, kissing her sister,
as she partied the rich auturn hair from her snow waite
forehead, "you know that beauty is everything in this
world, and you Louise were the beauty of the room."

forchead, "you know that beauty is everything is this world, and you Louise were the beauty of the room."

Louise ant before the glass the next night before going to hed, and Mary combed the beautiful bair of the 1078? girl.—the furthest, excatiming." during stater Louise, you are indeed beautiful.

"Now, Mary, nate my seat," said the laughing girl.

"Now, Mary, nate my seat," said the laughing girl.

"The lovely creature united the coarse, bair rest hair of her sister, and comme need combing it, the ciri or exist soiled the cumb, which was fuled with the failing hair—her tubbed with the hair of her sister, applying the liquid from a small buttle. Once more she bound up her as ser's hair, and said, laughing, "St. Basy, I must was your face now." She did so, and they retired to rest. The same scene occurred two or three nights—and the gan to be remarked that the homesty Mary Horton where the coarse and dirty, had become soft, nilly, the dark and beautiful—the pellow the owner soft, nilly, the dark and beautiful—the pellow the owner soft, nilly, the face and next was white smooth and as an infanticiers and lovely, and those yollows a soft as an infanticiers and lovely and those yollows as a different face and next was white smooth and was into pearing. Coral Hair Restorative, a hifty cent case of Jonas's Indust Chemical doop, and a box of Jonas's Amber Tooch Plass, and was thus made beautiful. These articles can only so batained genuine in New York, at the sign of the Americal eagle, 32 Chashimest.

The Country dealers bear in mind that the original and only true Goursule's Italian Medicated Soap, for the curre of an, pimples, frechies, worms in the shin, sailowness, reduces and the whole boat of cutaneous disorders is to be had only at Dr. Fallax Goursule's and the hory of the Americal eagle, 32 Chashimest.

The Country dealers bear in mind that the original and only true Goursule's Italian Medicated Soap, for the curre of an pimples, frechies, worms in the shin, sailowness, reduces a source of the Americal eagl

OH, OH, OH.—"CAN SUCH THINGS BE."—A medical gentleman in Nissani-st. has lately become "an altered man." Is jace of a budger like, gray pair of whiskers and head of laft, he has lately sported dark husby whiskers and dark chesnut hair. A respectable gracer to Event Broadway, whose face was as barren and hairless as the paim of a logy's hand, has in one week raised a fine bunny "gotter and beard. He has become the admiration of all "the insses" in the netighborhood. Reader, they have been benefited by each using a three shilling bottle of Jonas's Conat. Hair Restoratives. Sold at the sign of the American Eagle, 22 Chathamest. "Go thou and to likewise." Jy21 Recod.

1974 fixed

197 "Florence was timidiy stooping to pick out a part in Mrs. Saewton's face fiver from white, when the lady presented her ear to be kissed."

1986 Oh, had Mrs. S. but known that there is an article which gives the skin a naural, life-like, beautiful white, that now can tell from Naure. Such is Joses's Sravan Lity Wietrs. Why will laddes use common chair when they can get this? It is sold at \$2 Chatham-st.

1978 Reed

Mr. W. L. PALMER is our Agent for the sale of The Tribune in Syracuse.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE .- A most destructive fire